

The Times

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 Washington, Thursday, April 8.

The Speaker Speaks.

In the House yesterday, in response to a speech made by Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, in which the latter referred to the practical suppression of the body under existing circumstances, the Speaker defined his position with his usual ability and shrewdness. He admitted the fact of his duty under Rule X to appoint the standing committees at the commencement of each Congress, and the other fact that without their legislation is blocked, except by unanimous consent. He did not refer to the constitutional fact that with a fine array of members before him, Democrats as well as Republicans, nearly all of them willing and anxious for appointment on first-class committees, his moral power to do the performance of that duty is practically automatic.

He did plead that he ought to have time in which to become acquainted with a hundred and fifty new members before arranging his committee slate. It is possible that this view of the matter may appeal conclusively to the vanity and ambition of a multitude of patriots.

It is none the less evident that Mr. Reed has done a public service in admitting to the country that it is in the power of the House majority to compel its organization at once, and to proceed with the business of the nation. The burden of responsibility now rests upon said majority, and public and private interests demanding a hearing and a sound of constituents will make that responsibility felt.

Spain Recognizes Belligerency.

If Secretary Sherman has any reliable and official assurance that Gen. Rivera is to be treated as a prisoner of war, the last objection to the recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States is removed. The head of our State Department is reported as stating that he has had such an assurance.

In declaring to our Government that Gen. Rivera is now considered a prisoner of war, Spain, ipso facto, recognizes a "state of war" on the island of Cuba. We need not discuss the point because it is a fact according to the dicta of all writers on international law. Therefore recognition of belligerency by the United States, in its closest analysis, would amount simply to a declaration of neutrality in view of the tardy but not less effective action of Spain in the Rivera case.

That government would be stepped from setting up any plea of unfriendliness, or of any disposition on our part to aid the party struggling for life and liberty against the party endeavoring to suppress and exterminate it. Spain has simply opened the door of duty to us, and relieved us of the unpleasantness of having to force it open.

The government of the Queen Regent recognizes a state of war in Cuba. We should lose no time in doing likewise.

Booker Washington.

"It's mighty hard to make a good Christian of a hungry man." That aphorism lies at the base of Booker Washington's philosophy. He talked to his usual immense audience on Monday night, and his address was on this same line. He is the only man who has so far evolved a theory that comes anywhere near solving the race problem. His prominent characteristic is level-headed, practical horse-sense. He believes that one good lesson is worth more to convince a man of average stupidity than the most burning eloquence or the most irrefragable logic. And that is the way he gets his influence.

Few people stop to think what difficulties are in the way of the negro who wants to get rich. He has, in the first place, to contend with prejudice in learning his trade, if he chooses a trade. When he gets a little money saved he cannot invest it in land with so much ease as the white man, because real estate dealers do not like to sell him a single lot. They say it will depreciate the value of surrounding property. If he wants to get some special education in a profession he is still under a disadvantage. There is absolutely no point in his career at his being a negro in anything but a disadvantage. But in spite of all this, some colored men become rich. These obstacles have been largely overlooked in the work that has been done for the negro. He has been educated for a profession when there was not money enough in his home community to support him as a professional man. He has been instructed in morality when there was no way for him to get anything but a one-room cabin to live in. It is not very wonderful that he has been somewhat bewildered as to his real duties and possibilities.

Booker Washington's theory of education is nothing if not practical. Instead of putting Greek and Latin into a man's head he puts scientific skill into his hands. The great men of this nation did not begin by having college educations presented to them in missionary institutions. Most of them did not begin with college educations any way. Something seems to be the matter with colleges as far as statesmanship and money making are concerned, but Washington does not stop to discuss what it is. He is trying to give his race just the kind of education that Grant and Lincoln and George Washington and nine-tenths of the great millionaires had, the education of skilled labor. After they get that they can buy books and read them and travel and study professions, with some chance of being able to use their knowledge. What is the use

of an educated minister in a community of one-room cabins? He may be a great uplifting force, but his teachings would be much more effective in a community of people well clothed, well fed and comfortably housed, with some prospect of owning each his plot of ground and little account in the bank.

This country has grown through hard work, and every community in it will have to grow in very much the same way. The free school is a necessity, but material welfare must keep pace with moral and mental training. You may not make a good Christian of a hungry man, but it is pretty hard to make a good scholar out of him either.

Beware the Tariff Greeks.

Information from Senatorial sources justifies the belief that the Dingley bill will be reported to the Senate about the 25th of the present month. The extent to which it may be pulled down from its House proportions, in the course of the committee cooking operations, does not yet appear. It is said, however, that it will be produced in what its sponsors regard as a form properly baited to catch free silver Republicans and Populist votes, and to insure its passage. The bait will consist of a few important schedules, such as wool and sugar, which are to be left open for trading purposes.

If there is any one thing for which the managers and managers of the Republican-Gold-Trust-Monopoly combination is to be admired, it is for its firm and unyielding faith in the power of bribery and corruption to accomplish all its purposes. Every free silver Republican and every Populist Senator knows that the passage of the Dingley bill would put as many millions into the military chest of the Trust National Committee as that organization might consider necessary to carry future national elections. Each one of them knows that \$10,000,000 and intimidation were able to accomplish last November, and they easily can calculate the "educational" force of \$6,000,000 and intimidation in 1898, and \$160,000,000—if need be—and coercion in 1900.

Emphatically sound on the question of the one great vital need of the country today, some of these gentlemen still adhere to their old party vice of "protection." Were that public policy the highest virtue in the abstract instead of a vice, would it pay to practice it now, if, in doing so, all hope for the redemption of the people from financial and economic slavery to Gold, Trusts, and Monopolies must be wrecked?

That is the question that silver Republicans and Populists must answer to their consciences and their constituents when the Trust-tariff Greeks come to them bearing gifts of wool and sugar.

In the True Spirit.

In appointing Dr. Charles W. Dahey, Jr., formerly Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, under the Cleveland Administration, as special agent in charge of scientific and statistical investigation, the present administration of the department is not justly chargeable with favoring an official of the opposition party, as such, and has only done what will be commended by every scientific officer of the Government in Washington.

Dr. Dahey is not and never has been actively in politics. He was selected, while president of the University of Tennessee, for the position he held under the Cleveland Administration, solely because of his high scientific and unusual organizing and administrative abilities. His services in systematizing and perfecting the strictly scientific work of the Agricultural Department have been recognized and praised wherever they have become known. To lose them would have been a serious inconvenience to the service, since neither the present Secretary nor Assistant Secretary is possessed of the kind of training and experience necessary to success in the direction in which Dr. Dahey has made a notable record for himself and for the department.

The appointment is not political. It is in the true spirit of the merit system in the civil service; and it is good.

The President and Secretary of War yesterday acted with becoming promptness in organizing relief measures for the flood sufferers, under the Congressional appropriation of the same date. Six experienced Army officers already are on their way to Memphis, which is to be national relief headquarters. Preparations have not been made a minute too soon. The great culminating wave crest of the flood is on its way Southward. It may not reach the Louisiana levees for three or four days. But, meantime, the devastation in Mississippi and Arkansas, and to a less extent in Tennessee, is terrible to contemplate.

One of the earliest results of the Democratic victories in Ohio is a renewal of the now in the Republican organization of the State. The Foraker faction is extremely active and making a strong fight for delegates to the State convention. If they succeed in securing a majority Gov. Bushnell will be re-nominated, and not Mr. Hanna but "some other good Ohio man" will be endorsed for Senator.

Queen Victoria has sometimes been called a matchmaker. The matches she has made, however, are anything but love matches, and have generally resulted in misery to all parties concerned. Queen Isabella of Spain was prevented from choosing the man she loved by the veto of the Queen, and, having been married off to a man she despised, her behavior has not been exactly saintly. The Queen prevented a match between Princess Adelaide, her niece, and Napoleon III, which caused the Princess to wed, against her will, a very stupid German duke. Her mind gave way soon after, and she is known now as the crazy mother-in-law of Emperor William. Princess Louise was also forbidden to marry the man of her choice, though he was in every way equal to the Marquis of Lorne. People who are familiar with the internal history of the English court say that there are a good many other instances of marital unhappiness caused by Queen Victoria. It is not very hard to believe this. Think of all the elderly dames of your acquaintance.

Are there any of them who could safely be trusted with absolute power over the love affairs of their relatives and acquaintances? How many happy marriages would they make?

Senator Chandler has sounded a note of warning to his party. He declares that the pressure for higher duties under the Dingley bill now being exerted by interested people everywhere will endanger the measure, which only can be passed by trading with opposition Senators. The chief trusts and monopolies, whose agents framed the scheme, are hand-only provided for, and it does seem rather haphazard in public robbers of a smaller grade, to impel those great contributory interests by themselves demanding more tariff plunder.

Mr. McKinley's Canton visitors merely carried off the front fence piecemeal. His present calling acquaintances are after diplomatic posts mostly.

We sympathize with the President's embarrassment in the matter of the Augusta, Ga., postoffice. The applicant induced by all the party powers in the State is a colored man, and there is objection to his receiving the postmaster's title. This is a natural difficulty presented to a party which makes urgent appeals to race prejudice before elections, and then hesitates to do the commensurate thing after them.

If Mr. German Bule should fall in his ambition to become consul general in Mexico, perhaps Mr. McKinley could do a nice thing by sending him to Berlin. We have had a good deal of friction with Emperor Wilhelm on the subject of our meat products, and this gentleman would seem an appropriate person to settle such matters. The President is said to think of sending an Angel to the Sultan; why not a German Bule to the Kaiser?

In spite of this Speaker Reed refuses to appoint the committee. The Republican majority, by their silence, support him. Is there no Democrat on the floor brave enough to rise in his place and show the attention to the rights of the representatives of the people?—The Times, April 7.

Apparently there was no such Democrat, but there was Mr. Jerry Simpson, and he did the job up brown.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"My heart is in my boots," said the young tragedian, as he prepared to walk to the next town.

"If it was your soul, now, there would be some use in it."

Australia, to the average mind, means a conglomeration of kangaroos, knock-out blows, and labyrinthine ballots.

At a Kansas church entertainment an embroidered nightgown was used to represent a Roman toga, and a Kansas paper is now objecting to the embroidery.

A cow down in Louisville has swallowed a clock. By fastening the papers get through with it will be an eight-day clock.

It is a wise father that knows his own tariff fall when the Senate is through with it.

It is surmised that the House may divide on the swallow-tail question, and this may even extend to hair divided in the middle.

The Kansas preachers are inveighing against a combination of poker and pink teas by young women. Which of the two should be eliminated?

New York public school children are prohibited from eating pie for lunch, which will cause a boom in the cheap candy and cucumber pickle markets.

Parson's Magazine says that the average woman cyclist will ride with a handle-bar loose in the socket, her chain so loose that it will drop off, her saddle seat detached from the seat pillar, and yet she will not meet with an accident. Very likely this is so. A creature who can pick a lock with a hairpin, do her carpentering with a flatiron, and sharpen a pencil with a pair of scissors, is capable of any sort of mechanical feat.

STEAMSHIP ASAYE WRECKED.

The Vessel Going to Pieces Off Seal Island.

Yarmouth, N. S., April 8.—News has just reached here of the wreck of the big four-masted steamship Asaye, from Liverpool, on Block Rock, off Seal Island. The wreck took place Monday noon during a heavy north gale. The vessel was going at full speed when she struck and once began to fill with water. When this was discovered the order to stand by the boats was immediately given.

A stiff northeast wind and the strong current which was running off the island made the work of launching the boats exceedingly difficult. The Asaye was towed to the starboard lifeboat around to the lee side, the boat's crew were swept off and could not make the ship again. After ten or twelve men had scrambled into the other lifeboat, it was also carried away. By this time the island lifesaving boat was on the scene, and the Asaye, before reaching the assistance of those on board the Asaye it made for the other two boats and towed them ashore. On reaching the wreck again the lifesaving crew succeeded in taking off those remaining on board.

All hands, sixty-five in number, were safely landed. Some of the men experienced considerable discomfort, as they were in an open boat for many hours and were scantily clad.

The Asaye is fast breaking up, and it is likely to be a total loss. She was built by Horton & Watts at Belfast in 1891, is 6,000 tons burden and considered one of the best freight steamers on the Atlantic.

TRAMP'S BLOWN TO PIECES.

Three Unknown Men Killed in a Sawmill Explosion.

Newburg, W. Va., April 8.—A terrible explosion occurred at noon yesterday, the sawmill belonging to Henry Miller being blown up, killing three supposed tramps and injuring Mr. Miller. The mill had shut down for dinner, and all the workmen had gone to their homes excepting Mr. Miller and the three men, who claimed to be in search of employment. They were standing at the side of the mill when, without a moment's warning, there came a boiler blow.

The three men were mangled beyond description, and nothing has been found to give a clue to their identification. Shortly after the explosion fire was discovered among the debris, and in spite of the heroic efforts of a bucket brigade, the entire plant, including lumber yards, was a mass of flames. The loss of the entire plant will exceed \$3,000.

SIMPSON'S ATTACK ON REED.

A Graphic Description of Wednesday's Scene in the House.

New York, April 8.—Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis telegraphs the Journal this morning of the following account of the sensational occurrence in the House yesterday: Every dog has his day, and this was Jerry Simpson's. The once sockless, now golf-stockinged, came early. He bore books and clippings in his arms, wrath in his heart; figuratively, Simpson was loaded for bear, and Reed was the cinnamon Simpson was after.

Simpson, in his raiment, presented the gayest figure on the floor. This statement is needed, because much has been said to create the belief that our Populist is a member of many races and patches. Today he was the best-dressed citizen in the House. He was not mislead, however; there was naught of the garish or gaudy about Simpson.

It was the first meet of the House for several days. The galleries were full. A strong percentage of members were in their seats. This last is due to the newness of many statesmen. There's nothing so consider the young member like unto sitting in his seat. Then he feels himself the thunderbolt of power that he really is. On the heels of a long, fervent prayer the House needed it—Simpson arose. I could not see his golf socks; they were submerged, as it were, among the desks, but I knew they were where duty called them. Simpson arose and said that his excitement was the fruit of a question of privilege.

"A question of high privilege, Mr. Speaker," quoth Simpson, giving his glasses a jaunty position on his nose the better to stare defiance at Reed.

"State it," said Reed, with a clang of the ivory mallet.

Then Simpson caused the clerk to read an editorial from the Boston Herald, wherein Reed was flayed and flayed for the domineering autocrat he is, and the charge made that he (Reed) had usurped the powers of the House.

The reading of all this Reed-directed literature didn't go unchallenged. Dingley leaped to his feet, and with a vast air and flourish snappily objected. Dingley couldn't see where "the privilege" arose.

But Reed, for the sake of appearance, refused to sympathize with Dingley's objection. The Speaker moved Simpson to proceed. The Speaker didn't like it, as we of the gallery might tell by looking down at his head. There is a space the size of a saucer on Reed's head, where he hasn't had luck with his hair; the growth is sparse and meagrely. This saucer space was of red hair, and it was Simpson who, by this stop sign, we of the press, perched over the Speaker's angry crown, knew how that potentate was much chafed by Simpson.

Reed gulped his wrath and motioned Simpson to go on. Reed's P. quoth the Boston Herald editorial, Simpson read from Senator Hoar, who had abandoned his championship of Spain long enough to say in the Forum that the House was in an abject state; that the Speaker was a red-headed chieftain, and that the great capitol between the two towers a vulgar restaurant will be operated.

The Art Palace is the handsomest in the group. Prince Eugene of Sweden, the youngest son of King Oscar, has taken particular interest in this department, as he is an artist of considerable skill, and some of his landscapes being compared favorably with the best of modern painters. The building is erected in Moorish style, its marble-like walls reflected in the grand canal at its side, with its rich mural decorations, and its contrast with its close neighbor, the Machinery Hall, forms an attractive architectural group. The interior of the Art Palace, in the space reserved for sculpture, has been laid out as a tropical garden, in which the marble treasures will find a suitable frame, doing away with the conventional museum-like appearance. From the garden pillars and fountains lead to the rooms reserved for pictures. The exhibition will be universal. The most famous French, Italian, German, Russian, English and American artists will be represented.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits is the fishery building, which has been built partly in the sound and is surrounded by a penton bridge, forming a charming marine promenade. Further out in the sound has been constructed an artificial cavern, which was built by the greatest attraction, and the resulting effect, the bottom of the cavern, which is really the bottom of the sound, the visitors will see through the windows of the cavern electrically lighted waters filled with the fauna and flora of the deep.

The other structures are the Northern Museum, military, naval, historical, mines, horticultural, agricultural and transportation buildings. One of the features will be the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King Oscar, of Sweden, which will take place September 18.

SOUSA AND HIS CLAIMS.

Statement by Mrs. Blakeley's Attorney as to Band Troubles.

Counsel for the estate of David Blakeley made a statement in New York yesterday in regard to the trouble between David Blakeley, and under the contract Sousa was hired at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and 20 per cent of the profits. From August 1, 1895, up to the time of Mr. Blakeley's death, in November, 1896, Sousa received one-half of the profits.

"Sousa was in London when he heard of Mr. Blakeley's death, and he immediately called Frank Christiana to represent him in this city until his return. He returned in December, 1896, and notified Mrs. Blakeley that her rights in the band had terminated and that he proposed to go on with the tour that had been arranged for by Mr. Blakeley under his own name, taking all the profits and giving Mrs. Blakeley nothing. She notified Sousa that she would manage the tour herself and that he must go on under her management, which he as promptly refused to do. Afterward he came to go to the tour under her management, and since December 28, 1896, Sousa has played at every concert under her management until Tuesday night, when he refused to play at Yonkers.

"Mrs. Blakeley's trusted employee on this tour was the same Christiana to whom Sousa had called from Europe, but, contrary to her instructions, he paid Sousa \$5,000 to which he was not entitled, and was arranging for making contracts in the name of Sousa instead of for Mrs. Blakeley, by whom he was employed. He was discharged Monday morning by Charles W. Strine who was appointed in his place.

"Sousa states that of the \$110,000 received by the band he has received but \$7,000. He neglects to state, however, that he has proceeded under the management of Mrs. Blakeley, who has paid all the expenses of the tour and band since Mr. Blakeley's death, he being liable for no losses whatsoever, and getting a salary in any event and that over \$90,000 has been expended by Mrs. Blakeley out of the \$110,000 for the band, including the percentages of local agents."

Officers' Reasons.

Here are some of the reasons advanced by the patriotic officers for desiring to serve their country in a diplomatic way: "I am in ill-health, and my physician says that a trip abroad will benefit me."

"I have a very large family to support, and I believe that the perquisites of the office would enable me to pay my debts."

"I would accept any position where the climate would be beneficial to rheumatism, contracted while canvassing my country for McKim."

"I speak twenty-three languages, and there is no market for them in America."

"My parents were born in Europe, and it was their dying wish that I should go there."—Atlanta Constitution.

SECOND GREAT WHITE CITY.

The Coming International Exposition at Stockholm.

The Scandinavians of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland have agreed for the purpose of giving a great exposition in Stockholm, Sweden, opening on May 15 and lasting until the first of October, 1897. During a quarter of a century the Norwegians have been perfecting arrangements for this fair, and, with the possible exception of the exhibitions at Chicago and Paris, it promises to excel anything of the kind.

Stockholm, the Venice of the north, by the natural beauty of its situation, will make the exposition grounds doubly attractive. They are located in the handsomest part of the suburbs, and have two water fronts, one facing the Gulf of Bothnia and the other the Deergarden Sound. Instead of sheltering the exposition in a few great buildings, the plan of the architects of the beautiful "White City," at Chicago, has been followed, and a number of magnificent structures, artistically grouped, have been erected. The handsome entrance to the grounds is by a new boulevard over the Deergarden bridge, the road being a vast pleasure land out with lawns, fountains and flower beds. There is also a marine entrance from the harbor.

The grounds can be reached in a fifteen or twenty minutes' walk from the heart of the city. Numerous steam launches will run from the various parts of the town to the grounds, for Stockholm proper is cut into by the water in every imaginable way, and no matter in what part of the city the visitors may be, it is only a question of a few minutes' walk to the water's edge. The new boulevard mentioned is one of the finest avenues on the continent, being lined with the fine modern residences of the wealthy, and shaded with great line trees. Street cars run through it, and by using these visitors can reach the exposition grounds in a few minutes.

The exposition grounds are laid off in terraces, sloping down to the water on either side, with great, rugged hills in the background topped by the historic zoological gardens of Skansen.

The largest of the buildings is that devoted to industrial and manufacturing exhibits. It is said to be the largest and most attractive wooden structure ever erected. It has a floor surface of 17,000 square meters.

The towers, 160 feet high, on the industrial building have been equipped with elevators, and from these magnificent structures views can be had of the grounds, the city and its environs of wooded islands and islands and surrounding waters.

The Art Palace is the handsomest in the group. Prince Eugene of Sweden, the youngest son of King Oscar, has taken particular interest in this department, as he is an artist of considerable skill, and some of his landscapes being compared favorably with the best of modern painters. The building is erected in Moorish style, its marble-like walls reflected in the grand canal at its side, with its rich mural decorations, and its contrast with its close neighbor, the Machinery Hall, forms an attractive architectural group. The interior of the Art Palace, in the space reserved for sculpture, has been laid out as a tropical garden, in which the marble treasures will find a suitable frame, doing away with the conventional museum-like appearance. From the garden pillars and fountains lead to the rooms reserved for pictures. The exhibition will be universal. The most famous French, Italian, German, Russian, English and American artists will be represented.

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Cotton Spinners in Frenzy.

Boston, Mass., April 8.—Almost the entire session of the convention of the Cotton Mill Spinners' National Association was spent yesterday in receiving reports from the various districts. While some of these reports showed that business in the textile industry was fair, there were many places yet suffering from the depression. Kentucky, N. C., was the worst case of depression reported.

The delegates from Lowell, Lawrence, Mass.; Wareham and Danielson, Conn., reported that improved conditions prevailed. Dover, N. H.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Taunton, Waltham, Hallowell, and other textile centers were reported on short time or mills shut down. In spite of these unfavorable conditions, the various branches were stronger financially than ordinarily.

Babies Thrive on It.

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

The New illustrated Pamphlet Entitled "Babies" Should be in Every Home. Sent on Application.

N.Y. Condensed Milk Co. New York.

BASEBALL.

WASHINGTON VS. "ATHLETICS" (OF PHILADELPHIA).

At National Park. THIS AFTERNOON.

Ladies Holding Passes Admitted Free to Park and Grand Stand.

Prices 25 and 50 cents.

Game called at 4:30 o'clock.

11

The Wonder. The Sensation.

THE CRYSTAL MAZE.

427 7th St. N. W. Near E St.

Admission, 15 CTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SOMERSET BEACH for summer homes and investment. Building, dining, crabbing, salt water, free from malaria and typhoid; to be well improved, 45 miles from Washington; \$5 per month. Colonial beach property for sale and rent. 623 F St. N. W.

april 7

MISS MARTIN'S REQUESTS.

Legacies to the Catholic University and Georgetown College.

Baltimore, April 8.—The will of the late Miss Winifred Martin, who died April 4 at the Altamont Hotel, was probated in the orphan's court yesterday, and letters testamentary thereon were issued to Messrs. Frank R. Murphy, Dr. George D. Mudd and Rev. Edward R. Dyer as executors. The deceased, who was a sister of ex-Gov. Downey, of California, bequeaths over \$100,000 to charity. Including her portion of Gov. Downey's estate, the estate of the deceased is represented to be worth between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Among the bequests are the following:

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., \$16,666.66 absolutely, the same, with like sums to be given by each of my two beloved sisters, will procure a professorship in the University in memory of our deceased brother, ex-Gov. John P. Downey, of Low Angeles, Cal.

Cardinal Gibbons, \$5,000 in trust, to found a scholarship in the Catholic University of America. In the selection of those who are to receive the benefits of the scholarship my nephews and nieces will be preferred, and after them their children and in default thereof my nearest male relative.

Georgetown College, District of Columbia, \$10,000 absolutely, as a token of appreciation of instruction and amusement received; Mrs. E. Dyer, of Washington, D. C., \$500; Annie E. Ward, Washington, D. C., \$200.

Cardinal Gibbons personally is named as residuary legatee. The will was executed February 28, 1895, and was witnessed by Charles J. Bonaparte and Harry M. Bessinger.

GORDY TRIAL BEGINS MONDAY.

The Prisoner Nervous and Shook Like a Leaf When Arraigned.

Georgetown, Del., April 8.—James M. Gordy, who was indicted by the grand jury of Sussex county on the charge of murdering his bride, was arraigned in court here yesterday morning. He pleaded not guilty, and said he wanted a trial by jury. When he was commanded to stand up his legs quivered and he displayed signs of intense nervousness. He kept his eyes closed all the time he was in the courtroom, and only to the clerk's question whether he was guilty or not was so low that his counsel, Charles W. Cullen, was obliged to answer, "Not guilty" for him. The court, after brief argument, set Monday next as the date for the beginning of Gordy's trial.

A crowd of curious people gathered near the jail to see Gordy brought out, but no extraordinary demonstrations were made. Gordy walked to the courthouse with Sheriff Johnson and two deputies by his side. His appearance was wild, his hair long and disarranged, and his face was covered with a long, shaggy beard. When placed in the prisoner's cage, he shook like a leaf, and had to hold the railing to support himself. Gordy was taken back to jail immediately after the argument. Attorney General White is all ready for the trial on Monday. Gordy's counsel said today that they are